

POETRY.

For the Telegraph.

Angels adore whom angels cannot praise
In songs like those which saints alone can raise.
Redeem'd from earth, the saints in rapture tell,
Redeem'd from darkness, and the powers of hell.
O! in new robes the Savior wrought, and dyed
In blood that issued from his bleeding side,
Hark, hear them sing the anthems of their birth,
Loud hallelujahs echo through the earth.

The Bethlehem Babe, so humble and so mild,
They call him Christ, the Lord, the holy child.
They bless the months that Mary did fulfil;
They bless the hour that thus did Christ reveal.
They bless the star that led where Jesus lay;
They bless the bright and glorious gospel day;
They bless the moments that along did roll;
That brought salvation to the guilty soul.

The saints are purchased by the Saviors blood,
The heirs of glory and the sons of God;
They wait on earth a while, then go above,
And tell the angels of redeeming love.

Who would not be a saint? come sinner, see
The place where Jesus Christ both died for thee
Behold him in the garden sweating blood;
Behold him on the cross, your dying God.

X.

HOPES, WHAT ARE THEY?

Supposed to have been found in a Hermit's Cell.
Hopes what are they?—Beads of morning
Strung on slender blades of grass;
On a spider's web adorning
In a straight and treacherous pass.

What are fears but voices airy?
Whispering harm where harm is not;
And deluding the unwary
Till the fatal bolt is shot!

What is glory?—in the socket
See how dying tapers flare!
What is pride?—a whizzing rocket,
That would emulate a star.

What is friendship?—do not trust her,
Nor the vows which she has made;
Diamonds dart their brighter lustre
From a palsy-shaken head.

What is truth?—a staff rejected:
Duty?—an unwept clog;
Joy?—a doom by self reflected
In a swamp of water bog.

Bright, as if through ether steering,
To the traveller's eye it shone;
He hath hailed it re-appearing—
And as quickly it is gone.

Gone as if forever hidden;
Or mis-shapen to the sight,
And by sullen weeds forbidden
To resume its native light.

What is youth?—a dancing willow,
(Winds behind and rocks before!)
Age?—a drooping, tottering willow,
On a flat and lazy shore.

What is peace?—when pain is over
And love ceases to rebel;
Let the last faint sigh discover,
That precedes the passing knell!

WORDSWORTH.

THE COMPASS.

The storm was loud; before the blast
Our gallant barque was driven;
Their foam crests the billows rear'd,
And not one friendly star appear'd.

Yet doubtless still the steersman stood,
And gazed, without a sigh,
Where point'd on needle bright and slim,
And lighted by the lantern dim,
The compass met his eye.

Thence taught his darkness course to steer,
He breath'd no wish for day;
But brav'd the whirlwind's headlong might,
Nor once throughout that dismal night
To fear or doubt gave way.

And what is oft the Christian's life
But storm as dark and drear;
Through which, without one blithsome ray
Or wordly bliss to cheer his way,
He must his vessel steer?

Yet let him ne'er to sorrow yield,
For in the sacred page
A compass shines, divinely true,
And self-illumined greets his view
Amidst the tempest's rage.

Then firmly let him grasp the helm,
Although the billows roar;
And soon his toils and troubles past,
His anchor shall be safely cast
On Canaan's happy shore!

Edinburgh. Evangelical Mag.

AGRICULTURAL.

Select and preserve good seed.—The seeds of various vegetables are now daily becoming ripe under the eyes of the cultivator; and if he does not gather the best, and make the most of all sorts of useful seeds, he neglects one of the most important branches of rural economy. Gather the best seeds only for propagation and let those which are not first rate never be used for planting or sowing. The dry kinds of seeds are best kept in their own pods or outer coverings; but the seeds of all soft fruits, such as cucumbers, melons, &c. must be cleansed from the pulp and mucilage, which surround them; otherwise the rotting of these parts will spoil the seeds.

When seeds are gathered, it should always be done in dry weather; then they should be hung up in bags in a dry room, so as to preserve them from the air.

The selections of seeds depend principally on a proper choice of grains and kernels, as well as roots, from the most vigorous vegetables, growing under our own inspection; for though it be conjectured that the constant cultivation of a particular plant from the same seed, and in the same soil, will at length cause it to degenerate, yet numerous well attested instances have occurred, in which the contrary effects have been evident. The more healthy stalks or stems should therefore be selected for bearing seeds; and such as attain maturity at the earliest period of the season ought to be preferred, especially if they grow at a distance from weakly plants of the same species; lest fecundating fluids of the former, and an inferior kind or succession be produced.

The proper time for gathering seeds is the period of their perfect maturity, which may be ascertained by the dryness of the stem; because when the latter begins to decay it becomes bleached by the oxygen of the at-

mosphere and no further nourishment can then be conveyed to the seed.—N. E. Far.

Bushes.—This is the right time of the year for destroying the bushes which are apt to overrun pastures, &c. Wet weather is best for this purpose, because the sap vessels will continue open longer, and the sap discharged, the root weakens the plants, and eventually the power of reproduction is annihilated. Bushes which grow in clusters, such as alders and some other sorts may be pulled up by oxen, and this is an effectual way of subduing them.—*Id.*

Pasture.—An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle.—Another says, "The following economical experiments is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses four sheep will live on it; this not only proceeds from their differing in the choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass."—*Id.*

Near Edinburg, a farmer who was troubled with rats, recently caught 400 by placing a large copper kettle in his corn loft, filling it about half full of water and strewing a thin sprinkling of chaff over it. By a few boards extending from the wall to the kettle, the rats could jump among what they took to be a fine lot of grain, and died the death.

[Daily Times.]

Agriculture.—The ancient Romans, previous to their degeneracy through foreign conquests, were an agricultural people. The land was divided into minute portions and necessity compelled its cultivation. Few farmers visited the city, except on market days, which were every month, when they disposed of their produce and examined the laws posted on the capitol and in the market place a certain number of days before their adoption by the people. Subjoined are some of the Maxims most common among this class of the Roman people, and which afford a pretty good test of their agricultural character:

1. He is a thrifless farmer who buys anything that his farm can produce.
2. He is no husbandman who does any work in the day time, that can be done in the night, except in stormy weather.
3. He is worse who does on work days what he may do on holidays; and
4. He is worst of all who in a clear sky works within doors, rather than in the field.

[Kennebec Journal.]

The Silk Culture, in New-Jersey, is about to be entered upon with great spirit and enterprise. A Silk Company with a capital of \$200,000 has just commenced operations by a subscription to the whole amount of shares, (4000,) in a few hours. They are making preparations to purchase a suitable tract of land to cultivate the "Chinese Mulberry."—*Southern Agriculturist.*

Cattle should have salt twice a week; or the better method is to put salt where they can get it when they please; this method is recommended by many intelligent farmers who have long practiced it. A small quantity of saltpetre mixed with salt is very beneficial to cattle.

Unleached ashes mixed with salt, in the proportion of eight quarts of ashes to one of salt, is said to be conducive to the health of cattle, horses, and sheep; it increases their appetite, prevents bots in horses and rot in sheep. This is doubtless useful in hot weather, as the alkalis are of a cooling nature, and tend to reduce the stimulating powers of the blood.—*Id.*

It is a fact spoken of as not a little remarkable, that in America, there are a hundred and twenty different species of forest trees, whereas in the same latitude in Europe only thirty-four are to be found.—*Id.*

The hay in Maine will be better than was expected, though not a heavy crop. It is to be hoped that farmers have planted pretty liberally of potatoes and ruta baga, if not in mangel wurtzel and carrots; all these are valuable fodder for cattle and horses. There is nothing equal to mangel wurtzel for milch cows, and no root probably of which so many bushels can be raised on an acre.

The dirt on these roots does them no injury for sheep and cattle. Where cattle are kept a long time from the ground by snow in the winter, they suffer the privation. An agricultural writer in New-York says he and some of his neighbors saved their cattle by giving them dry clay, which they ate greedily, while others lost a large portion of their stock by the "hoof oil." Cattle and horses need clay or dirt to correct the acidity of their stomachs, as the human family needs magnesia at times for the same purpose; and esculent roots also, while they contribute largely as nutriment, also promote the health of the animal fed upon hay or straw. Hogs in pens require the same remedy even more than other animals, because they eat more acid food, and because it is their nature to root into the ground. Such hogs will greedily eat charcoal if given them, and it is good for them. All domestic animals require salt frequently.—*Kennebec Journal.*

TO DAIRY WOMEN.—We have recently witnessed a method of making cheese, which, although not of recent invention, may be new to many dairy women within the circulation of our papers. It is something after the manner adopted in the manufacture of pine-apple cheese. The curd is prepared as in the ordinary way, and put in a piece of coarse canvass, a portion of the threads of which have been drawn out to make it open, and allow the whey to escape freely. It is then hung up in the cheese-room, and requires no farther attention, as the cheese fly will not attack it, and it is not subject to mould. We have the authority of those who have tested the experiments, in saying that this method is a great saving of labor; the cheese matures sooner, and is of better quality than if dressed. The whey is allowed to drain off, and it will do so effectually, instead of the violent pressing, which all dairy women have observed forces out a portion of what should remain to add substance and richness to the cheese.—The bag to contain the cheese should be made in the form of a beaver's bladder. It is sometimes knit in the manner of a fish net, with small meshes; but the most ready method is, to take a piece of coarse linen, and pull out three or four threads alternately, both of warp and filling, and put it in the proper shape.—*Niagara Dem.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Mothers' Monthly Journal.
IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS AND
SUITABLE CLOTHING FOR
CHILDREN.

The following extract is taken from "Dick on the Mental Illumination and Improvement of Mankind;" a book which ought to be in the possession of every intelligent mother, who is desirous of acquiring information on many essential points in the education of youth.—*Ed.*

Few things are of more importance to the health and comfort of children than cleanliness. The functions of the skin are of peculiar importance in the animal system, and have a great influence in preserving the health and vigor of the corporal frame. Through its millions of pores the insensible perspiration is incessantly flowing, and more than one-half of what we eat and drink is in this way discharged. Hence the danger which must arise from frequent obstructions of this essential function from wet, excrements, dirty linens, and every kind of uncleanness.—From want of attention to this circumstance, various diseases of the skin, eruptions, catarrh, coughs, the itch, obstructions of the passages, and even many fatal disorders, derive their origin. It is injurious both to the health and the virtue of man; it stupifies the mind, sinks it into a lethargic state, deprives him of animal enjoyment, and of the esteem and regard of others. Whereas, cleanliness promotes both health and virtue, clears the understanding, encourages to cheerfulness and activity, prevents many loathsome maladies, and procures the attachment and esteem of associates. Hence the incessant and minute attention which ought to be paid to this circumstance, by parents and nurses, in the rearing of the young.—Cleanliness in domestic life may be considered as one of the cardinal virtues, as an essential requisite in the physical education of children, and, perhaps, the only province of parental care in which they can never do too much. The pores of the skin should be kept open by washing the body, and changing the clothes and linen whenever they are unclean. In the first instance, children may be bathed in lukewarm water, and afterwards with water of a colder temperature, as they are able to bear it. Some parts of the body, such as the interior of the legs, the folds of the neck, the arm-pits, and the parts behind the ear, which are liable to be inflamed, demand particular attention. The nose, likewise, should be occasionally washed, and thoroughly cleaned; it having been found that the unpleasant smell peculiar to some infants is owing to the habitual neglect of cleaning that organ. Great attention ought to be paid to children in regard to their evacuations; and everything that may occasion dampness, and every kind of offensive matter that might adhere to the skin, should be speedily removed. As children are liable to perspire more than adults, frequent change of their linen is a matter of some consequence; and all parents who can afford it, should give them clean dry linen every day. It is as much the duty of parents to wash and clean their children as it is to feed and clothe them; and children that are frequently washed and kept clean, gradually improve in health and vivacity; cleanliness becomes familiar to them, their spirits are enlivened, and they grow up virtuous, polite, and happy.

The Russians, with all their ignorance and rusticity of manners, are said to be superior to the more refined English, French, and Germans, both in a delicate sensibility of cleanliness and in the practical use of the bath. A foreign gentleman, travelling in Russia, had hired one of the natives as his groom or postillion. After having travelled several days together in very sultry weather, the semi-barbarian, upon his knees, requested his employer to grant him leave of absence for two or three hours, to refresh himself with the luxury of a bath, which to him was indispensable, and the want of which he had long felt. In Russia almost every house has its bath; and the peasants in that country possess a refinement of sense, with respect to the surface of the body, with which the most elegant ladies in other countries seem totally unacquainted. Even the American Indians, who can not change their furs so frequently as we can do our clothes, put under their children the dust of rotten wood, and renew it as often as it becomes damp.

The clothing of children likewise requires some degree of skill and attention. This, indeed, is so simple a matter, that it is surprising that persons living in civilized countries should ever have erred so egregiously in regard to it; and yet it is a fact that many children have been rendered deformed, and others have lost their lives, by the pride and folly of their parents in respect to this circumstance. The time has not long gone by (if it have yet passed) since a poor child, as soon as it breathed the vital air, had as many rollers and wrappers, sometimes ten feet in length, applied to its body, as if every bone had been fractured in the birth; and these were often drawn so tight as to gall its tender frame, and even obstruct its vital organs—a piece of folly so repugnant to the dictates of nature, that even the most savage nations never commit it; and, hence, deformed children are seldom or never found among them. By the weight and pressure of staves, bandages, heavy and tight clothes, children, who were well proportioned at their birth, have afterwards appeared with flat breasts, high shoulders, crooked spines, and other deformities.—For, when a child is cramped with its clothes, it naturally shrinks from the part that is hurt, and puts its body into unnatural postures; and every part of it, even the bones themselves, being soft and flexi-

ble, deformity, of some kind or other, is the natural result. To this cause physicians have ascribed the numerous instances of children dying of convulsions soon after their birth.

The general rule which reason suggests, in regard to the clothing of children, is, "That a child have no more clothes than are necessary to keep it warm, and that they be quite easy for its body." In conformity to this rule, the dress of children should be simple, clean, light, and cheap—free, wide, and open, so as neither to impede the vital functions nor the free and easy motions of the body, nor prevent the access of fresh air, and be easily put on or taken off. Pins should be used as little as possible, and the clothes chiefly fastened with strings, which would prevent the occasional scratching of their tender skins, and those alarming cries which so frequently proceed from this cause. Such a light and simple dress would induce children to live with less restraint in the society of each other, and check that silly pride which leads them to ape the fashions of their superiors, and to value themselves on account of the finery of their clothes. During the first months, the head and breast may be slightly covered; but as soon as the hair is sufficiently long to afford protection, there appears little necessity for either hats or caps, unless in seasons of rain or cold. By keeping the breast and neck uncovered, they acquire more firmness, are rendered harder, and less susceptible of being affected with cold. Besides, a child has really a more interesting aspect when arrayed in the beautiful simplicity of nature, than when adorned with all the trappings which art can devise. The following anecdote, related by Herodotus, illustrates the advantage connected with a cool regimen of the head.—After the battle fought between the Persians, under Cambyzes, and the Egyptians, the slain of both nations were separated; and upon examining the heads of the Persians, their skulls were found to be so thin and tender that a small stone would immediately perforate them; while, on the other hand, the heads of the Egyptians were so firm that they could scarcely be fractured by the largest stones. The cause of this remarkable difference was attributed to the custom of the Egyptians shaving their heads from earliest infancy, and going uncovered in all states of the weather; while the Persians always kept their heads warm by wearing heavy turbans.

JOHN BUNYAN AND THE BISHOP.

John Bunyan, who, as most people know, was pastor of the Baptist church at Bedford, was much in the habit of preaching in the surrounding villages, frequently walking, with a staff in his hand, many miles within a week for that purpose. In his itinerant excursions he was often met by the Bishop of Peterborough riding in his carriage. The Bishop's coachman, who was a dissenter, and sometimes heard Bunyan preach, had made such representations of his wonderful talents, as excited his Lordship's curiosity; he consequently ordered the man, the next time he met Mr B., to let him know.

The coachman in a short time met Mr B. on the high road, and, as he was desired, stopped the carriage, intimating that that was Mr Bunyan, and to Mr B. that his Lordship wished to speak to him. The Bishop, from his carriage window then addressed the Nonconformist. "Mr Bunyan, I understand you are very clever in interpreting difficult passages of Scripture: what do you think is the meaning of St. Paul, when he says to Timothy—'The cloak that I left at Troas with Carpus, when thou comest bring with thee, and the books but especially the parchments?' " "Why, my Lord," said Bunyan, "the passage is simple enough.—Paul was a travelling preacher: Timothy was a primitive Bishop. In those days it was customary for Bishops to wait on travelling preachers; Paul therefore instructs Timothy to look after his baggage, and to bring it with him when he comes. Times are altered since then.—Now, Bishop's ride, and travelling preachers walk." The Bishop threw himself back in his carriage, cried "Humph," and ordered his coachman to drive on.—*London Patriot.*

RULES FOR PREACHERS.

1. Be very sure you understand the text yourself, before you attempt to make others understand it.
2. Be animated—be emphatic. Convince your hearers that you are earnest; but do not insult their judgments by extravagant appeals to their passions, without enlightening their minds.
3. Remember you are placed in the pulpit to teach. Study, therefore, your subject thoroughly, and do not follow, right or wrong, standard commentators. Think for yourself, and when you have new thoughts, communicate them, even if they do tread a little upon the toes of other expositors. And, at the same time, a preacher should not aim to be original, merely for the sake of it.
4. Approach your subject at once, and be short.
5. Study to be eloquent; if you have powers of oratory, improve them. But let theatrical affectation be banished from the sacred place.

ELOQUENCE OF THE PASSIONS.

Cromwell was one day engaged in a warm argument with a lady on the subjects of oratory, in which she maintained that eloquence could only be acquired by those who made it their study in early youth, and their practice afterwards. The Lord Protector on the contrary, maintained that there was an eloquence which sprung from the heart; since, when that was deeply interested in the attainment of an object, it never failed to supply a fluency

and richness of expression, which would, in the comparison, render rapid the studied speeches of the most celebrated orators. It happened some days after, that this lady was thrown into a state bordering on distraction, by the arrest and imprisonment of her husband, who was conducted to the tower as a traitor to the government. The agonized wife flew to the Lord Protector, rushed through his guards, threw herself at his feet, and with the most pathetic eloquence pleaded for the life and innocence of her injured husband. His highness maintained a severe brow, till the petitioner overpowered by the excess of her feelings and the energy with which she had expressed them, paused; then his stern countenance relaxed into a smile, and extending to her an order for the immediate liberation of her husband, he said "I think all who have witnessed this scene will vote on my side of the question, in a dispute between us the other day, that the eloquence of the heart is far above that mechanically acquired by study." Her husband was relieved.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. Show your love for your wife and your admiration of her, not in nonsensical compliment; not in picking up her handkerchief, or carrying her in; not, though you have the means, in hanging trinkets and baubles upon her; not in making yourself a fool by winking at, and seeming pleased with her foibles or follies or faults; but show them by acts of real goodness towards her; prove by unequivocal deeds, the high value you set on her health and life, and peace of mind; let your praise of her go to the full extent of her deserts, but let it be consistent with truth and with sense, and such as to convince her of your sincerity. He who is the flatterer of his wife, only prepares her ears for the hyperbolic stuff of others.—The kindest appellation that her Christian name affords, is the best you can use, especially before faces. An everlasting "my dear" is but a sorry compensation for a grant of that sort of love that makes the husband cheerfully toil by day, break his rest by night, endure all sorts of hardships in the life or health of his wife demand it. Let your deeds, and not your words, carry to her heart a daily and hourly confirmation of the fact, that you value her health, and life and happiness, beyond all other things in the world; and let this be manifest to her, particularly at those times when life is always more or less in danger.—*Cobbett.*

From the Protestant Methodist.

A LIVING REDEEMER.

"He lives, the great Redeemer lives—
What joy the blest assurance gives."
In the journey of life there are hours when the drooping spirit can not be sustained by the consolations of earth, when sorrow flings over the brow its darkened shadow, when disappointed hopes and gloomy anticipations bid us lean not on earth; and then how sweet is the gospel! Wreathed with the perplexing cares of the week with an exhausted frame and a depressed mind on the Sabbath morning I bent my footsteps to the house of God. There was a silence there that seemed to invite to calm meditation; but soon the voice of praise arose and holy prayer went up; and now was read the glorious declaration, "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" There was deep attention, and we heard of a "Living Redeemer." The preacher told us of him who said "It is finished," who tasted the bitterness of death, who reposed in the dreamless slumbers of the tomb, and who, with the power of a God, burst the chains and descended on high, leading captivity captive. "A living Redeemer!" Oh! blessed thought, I have thought of it, and my reflections have been as balmy to my own spirit. The poor Mahometan may perform his weary pilgrimage to the tomb of his prophet; the devotee of Juggernaut may with frenzy throw himself beneath the tremendous car; but to the disciple of Jesus it belongs to triumph in a living Redeemer. Does he contemplate the scenes of Gethsemane and Calvary, and there see the God of Glory low and bleed for sins he never knew? He turns from this, and with a piercing glance of faith beholds the same Jesus seated high in glory, and inspiration teaches that this Jesus, whom a bright cloud received when at Bethany he had blessed his disciples shall come again the second time without sin unto salvation. A living Redeemer! Christian, art thou cast down before thy transgressions? Contemplate living Redeemer, and adore the grace that "throws in this filthy day our disease." Art thou troubled on every side? thy Redeemer earth for thee. Are thy friends departed? thy Jesus ever liveth. Dost thou tremble in view of that hour when the mysterious cement which binds thy soul to its clay tenement must be dissolved? Oh! fear it not—thou hast a living Redeemer, he will be thy life when thou art dying; he will watch thy sleeping dust till he shall bid it rise in his own likeness, and then thy eye shall see him; when the opening heavens and the descending Judge shall fill the sinner with dismay, thou shalt say with Mary, Rabbouni, with Thomas, My Lord and my God; and with an innumerable multitude, "This is our God, we have waited for him." Disciple of a risen Savior; stay thy hopes upon him, cast all thy burdens on his mighty arm; fear not the tyrant Death, but boldly contemplate cold Jordan's wave and sing,

"Live, live forever, glorious king,
Born to redeem and strong to save;
Then ask the monster, where's thy sting?
And where's thy victory, boasting grave?"
ANN.

Wounded birds will be known by their fluttering. In the village of —, an agent of the Moral Reform Society was pleading the cause of chastity. He made a statement of these facts in regard to the alarming extent of licentiousness. He gave a view of the complete wretchedness and misery to which it was leading its victims. He explained some of the snares that were laid for the destruction of unguarded youth, and showed clearly to the comprehension of all present, that the friends of virtue and morality ought to take hold of the cause, and do what they can

to save the young from this vortex of destruction, into which thousands are yearly falling.

Many came forward and took hold of the cause with heart and hand. But as might be expected, others went away ragging about what they called the indecency of such discourses in public. But who were they that were so much offended? I answer, the profane, the lewd, and the most foul-mouthed people in the place. Their feelings were too delicate to bear any thing said against their crimes of which it is probable they were guilty, or they would not have fluttered as they did.—*Journal of Reform.*

Insubordination—bad company. High its insubordination at home, and the company of bad boys abroad, are the two great sources of evil, which under so much of what moral and religious instruction would otherwise effect. The current of paternal interest is setting towards instruction to such an extent, as to overrate altogether its power—and the immense injury which comes in from such sources as bad company, and insubordination, is overlooked and forgotten. Wholly, to think that a boy can play with the profane, impure, passionate boys which herd, in the streets, six days in a week, and have the stains all wiped away by being compelled to learn his Sunday school lesson on the seventh, or children who make the kitchen or the nursery scenes of riot and noise, from three to eight years, will be prepared for any thing in after life, but to carry the spirit of insubordination and riot wherever they go. No; children should be taught, most certainly, but they must also be taken care of. They must be governed at home, and kept from contaminating influence from abroad, or they are ruined. If parents ask how we shall make our children obey, we answer in the easiest and pleasantest way you can, but at all events make them obey. If you ask how shall we keep our boys from bad company, we answer too, in the easiest and pleasantest way you can, but at all events keep them out of the streets. The alternative, it seems to us, is as clear and decided as any which circumstances ever made up for man—you must govern your children and keep them away from the contaminations of vice, or you must expect to spend your old age in mourning over the ruins of your family.—*Alfred's Lecture.*

A great mistake. A lady was much annoyed in the street by an impatient fellow, who insisted on walking with her. Finding all her attempts to get rid of him in vain, she at length took his arm, acquiescingly, and they walked on together. She soon came to a house where she rang, was admitted, and ushered her into a room of a family, but into her father's parlor. "Father," said she as she entered, "this fellow met me in the street, and insisted on going home with me, and as I could not get rid of him, I have brought him home to you." The fellow hearing this, made for the door, but he was too quick enough to avoid receiving an impulse from the father's foot, which sent him half across the street.—*Journal of Public Morals.*

FOR SALE.—1999 SHEEP.—a pair of HORSE COLTS, &c. by the subscriber.

ALBERT LOCKE.
Brandon, Aug. 9, 1836. 406

NOTICE.
CHURCH & ENOS have this day by mutual consent, dissolved co-partnership, and are desirous of closing up business in Brandon. Therefore, all persons indebted to the said firm will do well to call and settle with H. Church; and persons having demands against us, are requested to present the same without further notice.
H. CHURCH.
JAS M. ENOS.
Brandon, July 20, 1836.

SHEEP'S BELTS.
CASH and the highest price will be paid for BELTS, by
E. R. MASON, & Co.
Lafayette, April, 1836.

PIG IRON.
FOR sale by C. W. & J. A. CO. NANT, one hundred tons Pig and Scrap Iron of superior quality.
July 5th, 1836. 41

VEGETABLE BALSAEM ELINIR,
PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS.

FOR coughs, colds, consumption, catarrh, croup, asthma, whooping cough, lung fever, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.
Pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle and can be had at any of the agents gratis.
Sold by special appointment by
HENRY WHELOCK, Brandon.
And by most other respectable druggists in the State. 46: ly

TOWNSHEND ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of this Institution will open on Thursday the first day of September next. The male department will be under the superintendence of Mr J. F. TILTON, and the female department will be under the charge of Miss S. M. GRIGGS.

Measures have been taken to procure a chemical and philosophical apparatus, which it is expected will without fail be obtained by the commencement of the ensuing term, for the use of the school.

BOARD as reasonable as at any other school in the vicinity.
Per order of Trustees,
J. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Townshead, Aug. 4, 1836. 47